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THE

RAINBOROWE FAMILY.

GLEANINGS BY HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

With Annotations

By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, A.M.

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THE RAINBOROWE FAMILY.

THOMAS RAINBOROWE of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, mariner, 4 December 1622, proved 23 February 1623. My body to be buried in the church yard of East Greenwich with such solemnity as my executors in their discretion shall think fit. My wife Martha and eldest son William Rainborowe to be executors. Ten pounds to be given for the putting forth of poor children of the parish of Greenwich aforesaid, &c. To said Martha my wife all my plate and household stuff and the furniture of my house and also my one sixteenth part of the good ship called the Barbara Constance of London and my one sixteenth of the tackle, apparel, munition, furniture, freight, &c. of the said ship. To my said son William two hundred pounds within one year next after my decease, and one sixteenth of the good ship Rainbowe of London & one sixteenth of her tackle, &c., one sixteenth of the ship Lilley of London (and of her tackle, &c.), one forty eighth part of the ship Royal Exchange of London (and of her tackle, &c.) To my son Thomas Rainborowe two hundred pounds within one year, &c. To my daughter Barbara Lee two hundred pounds within one year, &c. To my daughter Martha Wood two hundred pounds within one year, &c. To my daughter Sara Porte two hundred pounds within one year, &c.

Whereas I have taken of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Dennie, Baron of Waltham Holy Cross in the County of Essex, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the eight and twentieth day of September Anno Domini 1619, a capital messuage called by the name of Claver Hambury and certain lands, with their appurtenances, situate, lying & being in the said County of Essex, for the term of two and twenty years, &c. and for and under the yearly rent of a peppercorn, &c.; for which said lease I have paid to the said Lord Denny the sum of two thousand three hundred pounds of currant English money; and the said messuage and lands, &c. are worth yearly in rent (*de clavo*) two hundred and twenty pounds or thereabouts, &c. &c. it is my will that there shall be paid out of the rents, profits, &c. to Martha my wife one annuity or annual rent of one hundred pounds, to my son William an annuity, &c. of twenty pounds, to my son Thomas an annuity, &c. of twenty pounds, to my daughter Barbara Lee an annuity, &c. of twenty pounds, to my daughter Martha Wood an annuity, &c. of twenty pounds, to my daughter Sara Port an annuity, &c. of twenty pounds.

The residue of my personal property to my two executors to be divided equally, part and part alike. My dwelling house and lands in East Green-

wich shall be sold by my executors for the most profit they can & within as short time after my death as conveniently may be, and of the money arising therefrom one third shall go to my wife Martha, one third to my son William and the other third to my said four other children, Thomas, Barbara, Martha & Sara.

The witnesses were J. W. the mark of John Wotton, of the precinct of St Katherine's, mariner, John Woodward, Not. Pub., and John Brooke his servant. Byrde, 8.

ANTHONY WOOD of Redrith in the county of Surrey, mariner, 13 August 1625, proved at London 3 January 1625 by the oath of Martha Wood his relict and executrix. To wife Martha all my lease &c. in my now dwelling house in Redrith & my part of the good ship Exchange of London & of the Charity of London. To son Richard all my portion of the good ship Rainbow of London & my adventure in her &c. To my sons Richard, Thomas & Anthony five hundred pounds apiece, & to my daughter Sara five hundred pounds, at one & twenty. To my brother John Wood five pounds a year for eighteen years. To my mother Raynborowe three pounds for a ring. To my brother William Raynborowe five pounds for a cloak. To my brother Francis Port three pounds for a ring. To my brother Thomas Lee three pounds. To my brother Thomas Raynborowe three pounds. To my uncle William Wood & his wife four pounds, for & in remembrance of tokens of my love unto them. I give to my said wife all my lease of certain lands at Waltham which I have & hold from the Lord Denny, &c. My said wife & my said son Richard to be full & sole executors &c., and I name & appoint overseers of this my will my loving friends the worth Henry Garway & William Garwaye of London merchants.

A codicil made Tuesday the 23^d of August A.D. 1625 revokes the bequest of his portion of the ship Rainbow to son Richard & bequeaths it to Martha Wood his wife. Hele, 4.

ROWLAND COYTEMORE of Wapping in the County of Middlesex, mariner, 5 June, 1626, proved 24 November 1626 by Katherine Coytemore, relict and executrix. To son Thomas Coytemore and his heirs, &c. the messuage or tenement, lands, hereditaments and appurtenances in the manor of Milton in the parish of Prittlewell *als.* Pricklewell, in the County of Essex, now in the tenure and occupation of John Greene, &c. and my farm and copyhold land of forty four acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Great Burstled in the County of Essex; wife Katherine to have the use and rents until my son Thomas shall accomplish his age of one an' twenty years. To my daughter Elizabeth Coytemore three score pounds at her age of one and twenty years or day of marriage, also the tenement or messuage known by the sign of the Blewboare in the town or parish of Retchford, in the County of Essex, now in the tenure of William Ashwell *als.* Hare. To my son in law Thomas Gray* and his heirs my two copyhold tenements, &c. in Rederith *als.* Rederiff, in the County of Surrey, now in the several occupations of Francis Welby and John Moore. If my children and children's children die before they accomplish their several ages of one and twenty or be married, then my aforesaid lands shall remain, come and be unto my kinsman Hugh Hughs *als.* Gwyn, my sister Elizabeth's

* See Gray and Coytemore Families, REG. xxxiv. 253.—ED.

son. To my grandson William Ball, son of William Ball, forty shillings. To my daughter in law daughter Dorothy Lamberton forty shillings. To the poor of Wapping three pounds and to the poor of the Upper Hamlet of Whitechapel forty shillings. To the masters of Trinity House, for their poor, ten pounds within one year, &c.

My wife Katherine to be executrix and sons in law Thomas Gray and William Rainsborough of Wapping aforesaid, mariners, to be overseers. The witnesses were Raphe Bower pub. scr. and John Wheatley ser^t to the said scr. Hele, 125.

MARTHA RAINBOROWE of the parish of St^t Bridget als. Prides, near Fleet St. London, widow, late wife of Thomas Rainborowe, late of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, mariner, deceased, made her will 29 November 1626, proved 23 September 1631. In it she referred to her husband's will & the lease of the messuage called Claverhambury and the disposition of its rents, bequeathed her own annuity among her five children, devised to her daughter Barbara Lee her sixteenth part of the good ship called Barbara Constance and gave the residue of her goods, chattels, &c. to her said daughter Barbara, wife of Thomas Lee, citizen & armorer of London, whom also she appointed sole executrix.

The witnesses were Robert Woodford, Thomas Turner and Tho: Eastwood. S^t John, 102.

WILLIAM RAINBOROW of London Esq. 16 July 1638, with codicil of 1 February 1642, proved 8 April 1642. To the Hamlet of Wapping as a stock for their poor fifty pounds; to the Hamlet of Whitechapel ten pounds, &c. To the Trinity House fifty pounds, with the condition that they give to poor seamen or their widows of the Hamlet of Wapping, every St. Thomas Day, forty shillings. To my eldest son Thomas Rainborowe all those my houses in Southwark purchased of M^r William Gambell and some of them lately built. To my son William Rainborowe those my houses in Gun Alley in Wapping purchased of my father in law Renold Hoxton and also one thousand pounds. To my son Edward twelve hundred pounds. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Martha Coytmore, the wife of Thomas Coytmore now in New England, the sum of seven hundred pounds, if she be alive at the time of my death. To my daughter Judith Rainborowe one thousand pounds & to my daughter Joane Rainborowe one thousand pounds. All this to be paid to them, by my executors, at their several days of marriage or at their age of one and twenty years, and those that be of age at six months after my decease. To the four sons and one daughter of my deceased sister Sara Port, namely Robert, John, Thomas, William and Martha Porte, two hundred and fifty pounds, that is to each fifty pounds, at twenty one. To my brother M^r Thomas Rainborowe fifty pounds. To my sister Buckridge fifty pounds. To my sister Wood fifty pounds. To my father in law Renold Hoxton and to my mother in law Joane Hoxton ten pounds apiece to buy them each a ring. My executors to be my loving sons Thomas and William Rainborowe and I appoint them to bring up my younger children to their age of twenty one years or day of marriage and to have the tuition of them and be at the charges of meat & drink & clothes & learning. For overseers I desire my loving brothers in law M^r Robert Wood and M^r John Hoxton to have a care that this my will be fulfilled and do give them twenty pounds apiece for their pains. Witnesses Robert Wood and William Ashley.

To my mother in law Jane Hoxton my house at Wapping now in the occupation of Mr Sander Pence, during her natural life, toward her maintenance. To my grand child William Rainborowe one hundred pounds.

Codicil. Whereas the said William Rainborowe hath by his will given to Martha Port fifty pounds the said William Rainborowe did about a year since and at other times afterwards declare his mind and will to be that the said Martha should not have or expect the said legacy because he had given her the sum of ten pounds and all her wedding clothes in marriage with William Ashley. Subscribed by witnesses 1 February 1641.

Witnesses to the codicil, John Hoxton, Thomas Hoxton & Mary Bennes.
Campbell, 51.

STEVEN WINTHROP of James Street, Westminster, Esq., 3 May 1658, proved 19 August, 1658. To wife Judith the house wherein I now dwell, with the house adjoining, lately erected, for her life, and then to all my children. All the rest to my daughters Margaret, Joanna and Judith and such child or children as my said wife shall now be great withall. To my nephew Adam Winthrop, son of my brother Adam Winthrop deceased; to the children of my brother Deane Winthrop; to my brother Samuel Winthrop's children; to my half brother John Winthrop's children; to my cousin Mary Rainborowe daughter of my brother in law William Rainborowe Esq.; to my cousin Judith Chamberlaine, daughter of my brother in law John Chamberlaine Esq.—sundry bequests. "To the poor of Boston in New England one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England upon Condition that the Inhabitants of Boston aforesaid doe build and erect a Tomb or Monument, Tombes or Monuments, for my deceased ffather and Mother upon their grave or graves of thirtie pounds value att the least, whoe now lyeth buried att Boston aforesaid, according to the Love and honour they bore to him and her in their life time." The executors to be my wife Judith Winthropp, my brother in law John Chamberlaine Esq. and Thomas Plampyon, gentleman.

The witnesses were Leo Chamberlaine, Elizabeth Baldrey and Clement Wootton, 418.

[In Suffolk Registry of Deeds (Book 8, p. 193) may be found record of conveyance made by Judith Winthrop and John Chamberlain, executors of Stephen Winthrop, 20 April, 1671, to Edward Rainborow of London, of all the said Winthrop's land in New England, consisting of one half of Prudence Island and fifteen hundred acres in Lynn or Salem, &c. This latter property included the well known Pond Farm (Lynnfield), originally granted to Colonel John Humphrey.—B. F. W.]

In addition to the ten letters of Stephen W., printed in Part IV. of the Winthrop Papers (5 Mass. Hist. Coll., viii. pp. 199-218) we have found several others, but they are of no importance. Before his final return to England he was Recorder of Boston and a Representative; and, but for the failure of his health caused by sleeping on the damp ground, there is reason to believe Cromwell would have made him one of his generals, as Roger Williams, writing to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1656, says, "Your brother Stephen succeeds Major-General Harrison." By his own desire he was buried with his ancestors at Groton in Suffolk, where were also interred a number of his children, most of whom died young. Only two daughters are known with certainty to have survived him: *Margaret*, who married 1st, Henry Ward, and 2d, Edmund Willey, R.N., and had issue; and *Joanna*, who married Richard Hancock, of London, and died s.p. During his military service his wife resided partly at Groton and afterwards at Marylebone Park near London, a portion of which estate he had purchased. This gave rise to an absurd tradition, perpetuated in some pedigrees of the last century, that the Winthrops were "of Marylebone Park before they settled in Suffolk." Besides his house in James Street, Westminster, he owned, at the time of his death, his father's house in Boston,

on the southerly portion of which estate the Old South Church now stands; this was subsequently sold by his widow, but whether she ever returned to New England I do not know. My kinsman Robert Winthrop, of New York, has a portrait (of which I have a copy) of a young officer of the Stuart period, which has been in our family for generations, and is called "Colonel Stephen Winthrop, M.P." If authentic, it must have either been sent by him as a present to his father before his death, or subsequently procured by his brother John, or his nephew Fitz-John, during their residence in England.—R. C. WINNEBOR, JR.]

THOMAS RAINBOROWE of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, gentleman, 24 November. 1668, proved 2 January 1671 by Mary Rainborowe, his widow & executrix. To wife Mary, for life, an annuity bought of Ralph Buskin of Oldham in the County of Kent Esq. one bought of Edward Turner of East Greenwich, gentleman, and all my other goods, moneys, &c. She to be executrix and to pay two hundred pounds (on a bond which testator made to his mother^{re}). I give to my brother's son Edward Rainborowe twenty pounds, to my brother's daughter Judith Winthrop twenty pounds and to my said brother's daughter Joane Chamberlaine fifty pounds. To the poor of East Greenwich ten pounds. The witnesses were William Richardson & John Fuller. Eure, 7.

[The following notes on the Rainsborough family, collected some years ago, will throw light on Mr. Waters's abstracts :

1537.—Reynold Raynshye, freeman of the Co. of Cloth Workers, London.

1598.—Roger Rainseburye of Stawley, co. Somerset. Will dated July 21, proved Aug. 23, 1598. Bequeaths to the poor of Kettleford 3-4. To the poor of Ashbrittle 3-4. To his goddaughter Agnes Gover 20s. To each of his other godchildren, not named, 4d. To Edward Blackaller his wife's godson 20s. Residue to wife Honor, whom he appoints executrix, and her friends John Gover and William Golde overseers.—*Book Lxxvii*, fo. 68.

1603.-Nicholas Rainbury of Stawley. Will dated April 19, 1603; proved May 4, 1611. To the poor of Stawley the interest of £10,—to be used in keeping them at work. To each of his godchildren, not named, 6s. To Mary, dau. of Richard Wyne 20s. To each of the children of John Grover 12d. To the poor of Ashbrittle 10s. To the poor of Kettleford 5s. To each of the ringers 12d. To Parson John Blackealler 10s. Residue to his sister-in-law Honour Rainbury, whom he appoints executrix, and William Golde and John Gever, overseers.—*Book Wood*, fo. 16.

Stanleigh or Stowley, Kite-ford and Ashbattel, all in Milverton Hundred.

1615.—Henry Raynesburye of Culmstock, co. Devon, husbandman. Will dated Feb. 8, 1615; proved March 9, 1615. To his son Henry £60. To daughter Alice R. £80, to be paid to her uncle Christopher Baker, clothier, for her use. To George, son of Andrew Bowreman 10s. To each of his godchildren, not named, 12d. To the poor 20s. Residue to wife Susan whom he appoints executrix.—*Book Cape*, fo. 29.

During the Protectorate the Baker family held the Manor of Columbstock, Hem-yoke Hundred, co. Devon.

1636.—Henry Raynsbury, of the parish of St. Austin (Augustine) in London, factor. Will dated March 15, 1636, proved May 8, 1637. To Mr. Stephen Deason, Doctor and Lecturer, of Great All Hallows, 10s, to preach a sermon at his funeral, and to the minister of the parish, where he shall be buried, for giving him way to preach the sermon £5. To each poor man and woman of the parish as the church wardens may select 10s. To the parish of Cullumstock, co. Devon, where he was born £100—for the use of the poor forever, the interest to be divided once a year among eight poor men and women. To the poor of Samford Arundel (Milverton Hund.) co. Somerset, £10—for the use of the poor forever. To his sister Alice Wood, widow, of Henryoke, co. Devon, all his inheritance lands in the county of Lincoln, during her life, then to be divided among her five children. To Mrs. Susan Fleming, wife of Mr. John Fleming of St. Austin's, London £100. To their three children, Roland, Mary and Susan, each £10. To each of his godchildren, not named, 20s. To ten poor laboring porters of Blackwall Hall (market for selling

* His mother had been dead many years.

woolen cloth), each 10s. To cousin Edward, son of cousin Edward Baker of Henryoke, £20. To ten poor servant-maids of Cullumstock, each 20s. Residue to his godson Henry Baker, son of cousin John Baker the elder, of Cullumstock, clothier, when 21 years of age. Appoints the said John Baker executor, and his uncle Christopher Baker, cousin Henry Holwaye, and god-son John Rew, overseers, and gives each of them £5.—*Book Gears*, f. 59.

The Hundreds of Milverton, co. Somers and Henryoke, co. Devon adjoin.

The parish registers of Whitechapel, co. Mid., which begin in 1558, record the marriage of

THOMAS¹ RAINBOROW and Martha Meale, Nov. 11, 1582.

In Chancery Proceedings, temp. Elizabeth, P. p. N. 23, occurs a bill, filed 1611; Thomas Raynshury and others, to vacate an annuity charged by George Peirce *plaintiff* on a freehold messuage in Gate Lane, parish of St. Mary Staynings, London, for use of plaintiff's daughter Eliz. Peirce.

Thomas Rainborowe of East Greenwich, mariner, had a lease of certain lands, 28 Sept. 1619, at Claverhambury, co. Essex, from Lord Edward Denny, which manor, with Hallyfield Hall, &c., had been granted by Henry VIII., 1542, to his lordship's grandfather Sir Anthony Denny.

His children, baptized at Whitechapel, were :

1. 1583, April 28. Barbara,² m. Thomas Lee, armorer, of London, and after Mr. ——— Burbridge, or Buckridge.
2. 1584-5, Feb. 21. Elizabeth,² d. unm. before 1619.
3. 1587, June 11. William.²
4. 1589, Sept. 23. Martha,² m. Anthony Wood.
5. 1591-2, Feb. 20. Thomas,² d. young.
6. 1591, Oct. 15. Thomas.²
7. 1597, June 19. Sarah,² m. Francis Porte.

The name is spelled variously on the registers, as Rain(e)borow(e), Rain(e)sborow(e), Raynsborow, Raineburrow(e), Rainsberry, and, though possibly it is synonymous with Rauesbury or Remmesbury (of co. Wilts. &c.), the armorial bearings of the two families do not coincide, the Rainsborowe arms being similar to those of the Raynes, Reynes, or Reymes.

The will of Thomas¹ Rainborowe, mariner of East Greenwich, co. Kent, dated 4 Dec. 1622, and proved 23 Feb. 1623, is given in this article by Mr. Waters, as also that of the widow, Martha Rainborowe, who afterwards resided in the parish of St. Bridget's, London, where she died in 1631.

Before considering the elder son William,² it may be briefly stated that the second son—

THOMAS² RAINBOROW, bapt. at Whitechapel 15 Oct. 1594, in his will of 24 Nov. 1668, proved 2 Jan. 1671 (as given by Mr. Waters), is styled "of East Greenwich, gent." He evidently died without issue surviving him, though he had a son Thomas,³ bapt. at Whitechapel, 18 Sept. 1614. The will of his widow is as follows: Mary Rainborow of Greenwich, co. Kent, widow; dated 11 Feb. 1677, proved 9 Apr. 1678. Whereas she has heretofore expressed her kindness to her brother and sister, not named, to the utmost of her ability, she now gives them but twelve pence. Appoints her niece Sarah Trott, who now lives with her, executrix, and makes her residuary legatee.—*Book Reeve*, fol. 37.

WILLIAM² RAINBOROW (eldest son of Thomas¹), bapt. at Whitechapel, 11 June, 1587. In Nov. 1625, we find him a part owner and in command of the *Sampson* of London, 500 tons, built at Linchouse, and now granted the privilege of carrying great guns. His name occurs frequently in the Cal. Dom. State Papers. Secretary Lord Edward Conway writes him, 20 March, 1626, relative to taking aboard the trunks, &c. of Sir Thomas Phillips, Ambassador for Constantinople. Letters of Marque were granted 21 Oct. 1627, and finally, when the reconstruction of the navy was paramount with King Charles, the merchantman *Sampson*, well fortified with iron ordnance, was one of the vessels presented, in Dec. 1634, by the City of London, for his Majesty's service. William Raynsborowe, as one of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Tower, complained, in the summer of 1627, of the nuisance of an alum-factory erected at the west end of Wapping. Five years later we find his knowledge and experience of maritime matters duly recognized by the Lords of the Admiralty, who in their order of 21 April, 1632, appoint Capt. Rainsborough one of the gentlemen to attend a meeting of the Board on the 26th, to give their opinion concerning the complements and numbers of men to be allowed for manning each of his Majesty's ships.

Jan. 2, 1634-5, the King in Council had expressed his desire that the Merhonour, the Swiftsure, the City of London and other vessels should be presently put forth to sea. The order was confirmed March 10, and the first named vessel was ordered to be fitted out and victualled by April 21 for six months' service, the charge to be defrayed with moneys paid by the several ports and maritime places. To the Merhonour, at Chatham, the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Capt. William Rainborough, March 30, with Capt. William Cooke as Master. This 11 gun vessel (900 tons), sometimes called the May Honora, had been rebuilt and launched, 25 April, 1611, at Woolwich, by Phineas Pett. Other vessels commissioned at the time were the Constant Reformation, Capt. Thomas Ketelby; the Swallow, Capt. Henry Stradling; the Mary Rose, Capt. George Carteret; the Sampson, Capt. Thomas Kirke, &c. &c.; and these were under the command of Sir William Mason, Vice Adm. in the James, and Sir John Pennington, Rear Adm. in the Swiftsure. Since the death of the Duke of Buckingham in 1628, the office of Lord Admiral had remained in commission, but on May 11, 1635, one of the Navy Commissioners, Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Earl of Lindsey, was appointed Admiral, Castles Maris, General and Governor of His Majesty's Fleet, for the guard of the Narrow Seas. He was to defend the King and the Kingdom's honor, which had been lately called in question by a fleet of French and Dutch off Portland, and to exact "the due homage of the sea" from passing ships, and so restore to England her ancient sovereignty of the Narrow Seas; he was also to clear the neighboring waters of pirates and Turks; to convoy merchants and others desiring it; to guard against any infringement of the custom on the part of returning vessels, &c. About the middle of April the Merhonour repaired to Tilbury Hope to receive the remainder of her stores; and on May 16 the Admiral came on board, the ships meeting twelve days later in the Downs. Rainborough's vessel, though a good sailer, proved somewhat leaky, and the Admiral was desirous at first of changing to the Triumph; however, the leaks having been found and her foremast repaired, he concluded she would do well for her present employment, and continued cruising in her until he brought the fleet into the Downs once more on Oct. 4. Most of the ships were now ordered to Chatham and Deptford, though a few continued out under Sir John Pennington. The Earl despatched his journal of the expedition to the King, and hoped he might, with his Majesty's favor, return home. The Hollanders, who in pursuit of the Dunkirk frigates, had been accustomed to land on the English coast, committing depredations upon the inhabitants, had been checked; one of their armed bands had been arrested at Whitby, and a vessel of 21 guns had been taken and sent into Hull; moreover, Capt. Stradling, in the Swallow of 30 guns, being off the Lizard alone, had met the French Admiral Manti with two vessels, who after receiving an admonitory shot apiece, had each struck their flags and topsails, and saluted with three pieces of ordnance.

Writs were now sent to the sheriffs of the various counties of England, to levy money to defray the charge of a fleet for next year of double the strength of that which had just been employed, and attention was paid to the improvement of the vessels in the removal of the cumbersome galleries, as suggested by Capt. Rainborough. This gentleman, together with one of the commissioners, Sir John Westenholm and others, was appointed Dec. 9 to inquire into the institution, state, order and government of the Chest at Chatham, as established in 1588 by Queen Elizabeth, with Adms. Drake and Hawkins, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, and to certify their doings to the Co. of Chancery.

Towards the close of Feb. 1635-6, a list of Naval Captains, twenty-five in number, was handed in for the year, with Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, as Adm., Sir John Pennington as V. Adm., and Sir Henry Mervyn as Rear Adm. The Earl, in the Triumph, had chose Rainborow as his Captain, with William Cooke as Master, and during the next month he desired the Lords of the Admiralty that his Captain's pay might be made equal to theirs, and that he might have a Lieut., as he had more business to do than any other captain of the fleet. April 9, the ships at Portsmouth were awaiting the arrival of Capt. R. to take them out to sea, the Admiral having promised to send him down for that purpose.

At this time, and for a long series of years previous, England was and had been suffering from a grievous scourge, viz.: the pirates from the north of Africa. So bold and venturesome had they become during the summer of 1636, as to land within twelve miles of Bristol and successfully carry off men, women and children. Their chief place of refuge was the port of Cardiff and its vicinity, whence they carried on their depredations along either coast of the St. George's Channel. No relief, save an

occasional collection for the redemption of captives, had heretofore been devised, and numerous were the petitions and statements now being presented to the King and the H. of Lords. The Court was moved to preclude a general fast, and a sermon was preached in October by the Rev. Charles Fitz-Gibby, of St. Dominick, in Plymouth, from Heb. 13, 3; this was printed at Oxford, and entitled, "Compassion towards Captives, chiefly towards our Brethren & Countrymen who are in such miserable bondage in Barbérie." A contemporaneous document reads: "It is certainly known that there are five Turks in the Severne, who they weekly take either English or Irish; and that there are a great number of their ships in the Channell, upon the coast of France and Breay. Whereby it is come to passe that our fishermen will noe longer goe to sea, nor from port to port; yett the fishermen dare not putt to sea, to take fish for the country. If timely prevention be not used, the Newfoundland fleet must of necessity suffer by them in an extraordinary manner." The greater part of the captives, reported to be some 2000 in number, had been taken within the last two years, and the sea-rovers, most to be dreaded, were the pirates of New Sallee, who had revolted from the Emperor of Morocco, headed by a rebel who was called the Saint. The matter coming to be more seriously discussed, three plans were suggested—peace, war, or suppression of trade. Finally it was proposed that Capt. Rainsborough should be employed in an expedition against Sallee, and he and Mr. Giles Penn (father of the future Adm. William Penn) were called upon by the King, Dec. 28, to give their opinion concerning the particulars. In a letter, some three weeks earlier, Capt. R., then an invalid at Southwold, on the Suffolk coast, states his great willingness to attend the Lords and further their project, as soon as he can set out for London. The plan, which he subsequently submitted, states that to redeem the captives would require over 100,000*l.*, the payment of which would but encourage the pirates to continue their present course. Whereas to besiege them by sea would not only effect the purpose, but give security for the future, or a fleet might be kept on their coast for two or three years, until their ships were worm-eaten. That "the maintenance of the suggested fleet would be very much to the King's honor in all the maritime ports in Christendom, &c." He recommends himself to go as Admiral in the *Leopard*, Capt. George Carteret as V. Adm. in the *Antelope*, Capt. Elian Harrison in the *Heracles*, Capt. George Hatch in the *Gt. Neptune*, Capt. Th. White in the largest pinnace, and Capt. Edmund Seamon in the lesser. The plan was adopted, and, Feb. 20, 1636-7, Sec. Coke writes from Whitehall to the Lord Dep. Stratford: "This day Capt. Rainsborough, an experienced & worthy seaman, took his leave of his Majesty, and goeth instantly to sea with four good ships and two pinnaces to the coast of Barbary, with instructions & resolution to take all Turkish frigates he can meet, & to block up the port of Sally, & to free the sea from these rovers, which he is confident to perform."

March 4 the little squadron was in the Downs and on the eve of departure. The port of Sallee was reached in good season, and the enemy's cruisers, about to start for England and Ireland, were hemmed in and twenty-eight of their number destroyed. A close siege was now maintained, assisted on the land side by the old Governor of the town, and the place was delivered up to the English, July 28th.

The Emperor now agreed to join in a league with King Charles, promising never again to infest the English coasts, and forthwith delivered up some 300 captives, with whom Capt. Carteret immediately returned homeward. Rainsborough, however, on Aug. 21, proceeded to Sallee to treat for about 1000 English captives who had been sold to Tunis and Algiers. Here he remained till Sept. 19, when the Emperor's Ambassador came aboard, accompanied by Mr. Robert Blake, a merchant trading to Morocco, for whom the Emperor had formed a friendship, and who had obtained the position of Farmer of all his Ports and Customs. On the 21st they left the coast, and arriving fifteen days later in the Downs, landed, Oct. 8, at Deal Castle. Detained at Gravesend through sickness, it was not until the 19th that the Ambassador was conducted to London by the Master of Ceremonies, and, landing at the Tower, was taken to his lodgings "with much display & trumpeting." In the procession were the principal citizens and Barbary merchants mounted, all richly apparelled, and every man having a chain of gold about him, with the Sheriffs and Aldermen in their scarlet gowns, and a large body of the delivered captives, some of whom had been over thirty years in servitude, arrayed in white, and though it was night, yet the streets "were almost as light as day." Sunday, Nov. 5, the Ambassador was received by the King, to whom he brought, as a present from his imperial master, some hunting hawks and four steeds, "the choicest & best in all

Barbary, & valued at a great rate, for one Horse was prized at 1500 pound.¹¹ These, led by four black Moors in red liveries, were caparisoned with rich saddles embroidered with gold, and the stirrups of two of them were of massive gold, and the bosses of their bridles of the same metal. An account of the proceedings was printed towards the close of the month, entitled, "The Arriv'd & Entertainment of the Morocco Ambassador Alkaid (or Lord) Jaumar Ben Abdella, from the High & Mighty Prince Mully Mahamed Shaguir, Emperor of Morocco, King of Fes & Suse, &c."

Great was the enthusiasm created by the successful issue of the expedition, and even Waller was prompted to eulogize the event in the following rather ponderous lines:

"Salle that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den;

* * * * *

This pest of mankind gives our Hero fame,
And thus th' obliged world dilates his name.

* * * * *

With ships they made the spoiled merchant moan;
With ships, their city and themselves are torn.
One squadron of our winged castles sent
O'erthrew their Fort, and all their Navy rent:

* * * * *

Safely they might on other nations prey;
Fools to provoke the Sov'reign of the Sea!

* * * * *

Morocco's Monarch, wondering at this fact,
Save that his presence his affairs exact,
Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injur'd world's revenger, and his own.
Hither he sends the chief among his Peers,
Who in his bark proportion'd presents bears,
To the renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives manumit'd and matchless horse."

Even grumbling Master Andrew Burrell, who, in a pamphlet of 1646 condemns the entire Navy, its officers, &c., though he had himself built for them the *Marie Rose*, "the most sluggish ship" they had afloat, confesseth that Rainsborough's Fleet "performed better service than England's Navie did in 41 years before." The King was very willing and forward to have knighted the gallant Admiral, but he declined the honor, and order was given that he should have a gold chain and medal of the value of 300*l.*; a memorial of loyal service perhaps still extant, "should not very opposite family feelings have melted it down in the days of the Rump," observes Disraeli in his *Life of Charles I.* An augmentation to the family arms was undoubtedly conferred at the time in the shape of "a Saracen's head coup'd ppr. in the fesse point."

Meanwhile the raising of funds and supplies for the equipment of the fleet for the following year had again become necessary, and Strafford, writing to the Abp. of Canterbury from Dublin, 27 Nov., says in connection, "this action of Sallee. I assure you, is so full of honor, that it will bring great content to the subject, and should, methinks, help much towards the ready, cheerful payment of the shipping monies." Early in Feb. 1637-8, the list of ships, which were to keep the seas during the following summer, was published, headed by the *Sovereign of the Seas*. This vessel, launched at Woolwich the preceding year, had been in progress since May, 1635, and surpassed in size, tonnage and force anything heretofore constructed for the English Navy. Thomas Heywood published an account of it, with a view of this "his Majesty's royal Ship, the Great Glory of the English Nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian World," while Marmaduke Rawdon, of York, mentions in his *Life*,* a visit, in 1638, to the Royal *Sovereign*, Capt. Rainsberry, then newly finished and riding at Erith, below Woolwich.

Burrell, in his pamphlet before alluded to, condemns the vessel as "an admirable ship for costly Buildings, & cost in keeping; and, which adds to the miracle, the Royall Ship is never to be used for the Kingdom's good," &c. The Commissioners of the Navy answered in reply: "Capt. Rainsborough, whom Master Bar-

rell confesseth, in his time, was the most eminent Commander in this Kingdom, had the trial of her in the Channel of England, and at his return reported to His Majesty that he never set his foot in a better conditioned Ship in all his life. And as for her Forces, she is not inferior to the greatest Ship in Christendom.*

On Sunday, March 18th, Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, obtained the position of General at Sea, or Lord High Admiral, during his Majesty's pleasure, the King designing to eventually bestow that office upon his younger son, the Duke of York.

That Capt. Rainsborough was ever in active naval service after his cruise in the *Sovereign* does not appear. He and others, owners of the 200-ton ship, *Confidence* of London, were allowed Feb. 19, by the Lords of the Admiralty, to mount her with 20 pieces of cast-iron ordnance, and, during the fall of the year, together with some 155 other sea-faring men, he signed his consent to a proposition made by the Lord High Admiral and the Att. General, that an amount be deducted from their wages for the establishment of the Poor Seamen's Fund, to be administered by the officers of the Trinity House. The following year, as appears by a paper among the Duke of Northumberland's MSS., he submitted a proposition, in the form of articles, suggesting that 10,000 pieces of ordnance, with carriages, &c., be kept in readiness to arm 100 collier-ships, which may fight with a great army; stating their superiority for such service. Commission was given, Oct. 20, 1639, to Sir Edward Littleton, Solie. General, Sir Paul Pindar and Capt. William Rainsborough, to inquire into the truth of the statements made in the petition to the Privy Council, by Edward Deacon, who with his goods had been seized and detained in Saltee for debts there contracted by Mr. Robert Blake, as factor for some London merchants; petitioner having come to England, after leaving his son in Barbary as a pledge, in pursuit of said Blake, who, at the time, or immediately subsequent, was one of the gentlemen of the Council.

As William Rainsborough, Esq., he, with Squire Bence, merchant, were members from Aldborough, a seaport of co. Suffolk, in the Fourth Parl. of Charles I., held at Westminster from 13 April to 5 May, 1640; as also in the Parliament which convened 3 Nov. following; that most notable of English Parliaments, before which, a week later, Thomas, Earl of Strafford, was accused of high treason. May 27, 1641, he with others took the oath of Protestation, for the defence of the religion established, of the King's person, and the liberty of the subject; the same having been assented to by both houses on the 3d and 4th of the same month. Aug. 25th Capt. R. was at the head of the committee for taking the whole state of the navy into consideration, and providing ships for transporting the ordnance and ammunition from Hull and other parts of the north. Five days later the merchants' petition for erecting a Company for America and Africa, &c., was referred to Sir John Colpeper and Mr. Pym especially, assisted by twenty-three other members, among whom was Capt. Rainsborough. The same day he was included in a committee to whom had been referred the Act for making Wapping Chapel parochial. He was also appointed, Sept. 9, a member of the Recess Committee, during the adjournment of Parliament till Oct. 20th; and on Nov. 19, was on a committee for naval affairs, with some other members, including Sir Henry Vane. Three days later it was ordered "that citizens that serve for the City of London and Capt. Rainsborough do inform themselves what shipping are now in the River that are fit to transport the Magazine at Hull to the Tower, and to give an account of it to-morrow morning"; this was in pursuance of a resolution of the 3d.

And so ends his life and public services, for no more is heard of him till Feb. 14, 1641-2, when the Speaker of the House was ordered to issue a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new writ to be issued forth for the election of a new Burgess to serve for the town of Alborough in co. Suffolk, in the room and stead of Capt. Rainsborough deceased, and Alex. Bence, Esq., was accordingly elected. On the 17th his body was interred in St. Catherine's (Tower), London. At the time of his decease the Captain was a widower, his wife Judith, a daughter of Renold and Joane Hoxton, having been buried at Wapping, 3 March, 1637-8. The will of William Rainsborow of London Esq., dated 16 July, 1638, with codicil of 1 Feb. 1641, proved 8 April, 1642, has been already given.

1. THOMAS³ RAINSBOROWE, Esq., of Whitechapel, co. Midd. (William,² Thomas¹), commonly known in history as Col. Rainsborough. A naval captain at first under the L. H. Adm. Warwick; then a colonel of infantry under the Parliament, and

* She subsequently did such good service that the Dutch nicknamed her "the Golden Devil."

finally V. Adm. of their Fleet. A member of the Long Parliament. A more detailed account of this prominent and distinguished individual may be given hereafter. Suffice it to say that the Rev. Hugh Peters, alluding to the services of this officer at the taking of Worcester, that last stronghold for the King (in July, 1646), observes, "and truly I wish Colonel Rainborow a suitable amply made by Sea or Land, for both which God hath especially fitted him; a man of such would be proud of such a Service."† Resisting a seizure of his person on the part of the royalists, he was killed at Doncaster, 29 Oct. 1648, and burned at Wapping, 14 Nov. A administration on his estate was granted, 21 Nov., to his widow Margaret, maiden name probably Jemney.

1. William,² eldest son; mentioned in wills of his grandfather 1638, and his uncle Edward 1677. He was a Captain in the army, it would appear, during the Protectorate, and judging from the Winthrop Letters (Mass. Hist. Soc. Col. 5, viii.) was in Boston, N. H., 1675; living 1677.

2. WILLIAM³ RAINBOROW (William² Thomas¹); mentioned in Savage's Geneal. Dic. as being of Charlestown, Mass. Col., 1656; Artillery Co. same year; purchased 17 Dec. 1640, of M^r. Bright, house and land in Wrentham, which had been the homestead of M^r. Robt. Peake. Bodington mentions his purchase of the old meeting-house. He was evidently a trader or sea-captain. March 7, 1642-3, the treasurer of the Colony was ordered to attend to the discharge of M^r. Rainborow's debt, with allowance of £200 forbearance for the time past, and the loan of two suchars for two great pieces for one voyage. He had been in England in 1642, when in April his name, and that of his brother Thomas, are found on the list of the proposed Adventurers by Sea, against Ireland. This was the expedition against Galway, &c., whereof, under Lord Forbes, his brother Thomas was commander, and the Rev. Hugh Peters chaplain.

Judging from the discharge of his debt and the loan of cannon, Capt. R. again returned to the old country in 1643-4, and though there are subsequent entries as to the debt, the moneys are always to be paid to parties abroad on R.'s account. He immediately espoused the people's cause and joined that division of the army which was in the west under Lord Essex. Finding himself in a critical position, the Lord General despatched Stapleton, his General of Horse, to Parliament, calling for aid, and on the night of Aug. 30th, Sir William Balfour, his Lieut. General, passed safely through the King's Quarters with 5300 horse, and reached London. Two nights thereafter Essex himself and Lord Roberts fled in a cock-bout to Plymouth, and the following day, Sept. 2, 1644, the commanding officer, Sir Philip Skippon, surrendered with all the infantry and a few more. According to a return found in the quarters of Sir Edward Dodsworth, Com. Gen. of the Horse, we find that the cavalry had previously mustered at Tiverton, co. Devon, 32 troops, 420 officers and 2765 men. The first division of 8 troops, 630 men, under Sir Philip Stapleton, Major Gen. Philip Skippon and Maj. H. Walton; the six troops of the second division (92 officers, 430 men), being commanded by Sir William Balfour, 14 officers, 109 men; Major Balfour, 9 officers, 77 men; Sir Samuel L. L. (Gov. of Newport Paganel, co. Bucks), 10 officers, 72 men; Capt. Rainborow, 9 officers, 57 men; Capt. Sample, 10 officers, 61 men; Capt. Boswell, 10 officers, 65 men.

Prestwich's "Respublican" describes the coronet of Capt. Rainborough's troop as follows: "Azur: from the sinister base point all over the base, and up to the middle of the dexter side, clouds Argent, shaded with black and crimson; near the middle or base, a book in pale closed and clasped and covered Or, on the front or side thus: VERBUM DEI; between this book and the dexter side, and a little above the base, an armed arm and hand uplifted, as issuant from the clouds, and as in pale, holding in his hand a Hussar's sword as barrways, and waved on both sides, and the point burning and inflamed with fire proper, hilted Or; in chief a scroll, its end turned or doubled in, and then bent out and split, and fashioned double like two books, endorsed Argent, lined Or, and ends shaded with crimson and Argent, and in Roman capital letters Sable, VINCE VERITAS. Arms.—Chequered Or and Azure, and in fess a Moor's head in profile, bearded and proper, his head banded with a wreath Argent."

In the list of officers for the New Model of the army, which was sent up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, 5 March, 1644-5, and approved on the

* King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., D. 351.

† Symond's Diary of Marches, Canada Soc. Pub.

18th, Col. Sheffield's squadron of horse consisted of his own troop and those of Major Sheffield and Captains Nyeling, Rainsborough, Martin and Robotham. He subsequently obtained the rank of Major, and Whitlock informs us of letters received, July 2, 1647, from the Commissioners in the Army, certifying "that the General had appointed Lt. Gen. Cromwell, Cols. Ireton, Fleetwood, Rainsborough, Harrison, Sir Har. Waller, Richard Lambert and Hammond, and Major Rainsborough, or any five of them, to treat with the Parliament's Commissioners upon the papers sent from the Army to the Parliament, and their Votes."

From the Journals of the House of Commons, under date of 27 Sept. 1650, we read that "Mr. Weaver reports from the committee for suppressing lyeentious and impious practices, under pretence of religious liberty, &c., the confession of Lawrence Clarkson (or Claxton), touching the making and publishing of the impious and blasphemous booke called the 'Single Eye,' and also Major Rainsborough's carriage" in countenancing the same. Claxton, departing from the established church, appears to have joined all the prominent sectaries of the day, and from a tract of his published in 1660, entitled "the Lost Sheep Found," we gather that much of his trouble and imprisonment resulted from his own licentious behavior, he maintaining that "to the pure all things are pure." He was sent to the house of correction for one month and then banished, and his book was burned by the common hangmen. Major Rainsborough, residing at the time at Fulham, was one of his disciples, "and seems to have been an apt scholar in improving his relations with the female part of the flock."* It was resolved by the House that he be discharged and disabled of and from being and executing the office of Justice of Peace in co. Middlesex, or any other county within England or Wales.

For almost nine years we hear nothing of him, but on Tuesday, 19 July, 1659, he presented a petition to the House on behalf of the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Gentry of the co. of Northampton, and on the same day was made a Commissioner for the Militia for the same county. In accordance with a report from said commissioners, he was appointed by Parliament, Aug. 9, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in co. Northants.† After the Restoration, a warrant was issued, 17 Dec. 1660, to Lieut. Ward for the apprehension of Col. William Rainsborough at his residence, Mile End Green, Stepney (near London), or elsewhere, for treasonable designs, and to bring him before Secretary Sir Edward Nichols. He was accordingly arrested and confined in the Gatehouse. On his examination next day he declared he was a Major of Horse, but dismissed by Cromwell in 1649; that the Rump Parliament made him a Colonel of Militia-horse, 1659, but nothing was done; that he had bought 40 cases of pistols for militia, and had since tried to dispose of them. He gave bond for 500*l.* Feb. 7, 1661, with Dr. Richard Barker of the Barbican as security for his good behavior.

His wife's name was Margery, and, as we have seen before, the will of Capt. Rowland Coytmore of Wapping, in 1626, mentions a son-in-law William Rainsborough, mariner, of Wapping; while the will of Stephen Winthrop, 1658, leaves a legacy to "cousin Mary Rainsborowe, daughter of my brother-in-law William Rainsborowe, Esq." From the Winthrop Letters (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 5, viii.) he appears to have been in Boston, N. E., in 1673, with his nephew William.

3. MARTHA,² bapt. at Whitechapel, 20 April, 1617; married at Wapping, 14 June, 1635. Thomas Coytmore,¹ son of Capt. Rowland Coytmore, an East India trader. He came to N. England next year and was wrecked, 27 Dec. 1614, on the coast of Spain, leaving issue. Her second husband, whom she married 4 Dec. 1617, was Gov. John Winthrop, to whom she was fourth wife: he died 26 March, 1649, aged 61. She married thirdly, 10 March, 1652, John Coggan of Boston, as his third wife; he died 27 April, 1658, leaving issue. Disappointed of a fourth marriage, we are given to understand that she committed suicide in 1660.
4. JUDITH,³ bapt. at Wapping, 14 Sept. 1621; married about 1644, Stephen Winthrop, son of Gov. John W., born 24 March, 1619. He returned to England 1645, became a Colonel of Horse under Parliament, receiving 474*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and in 1656 was M.P. for Banff and Aber-

* Notes and Queries, 4th Series, xi. 437.

† In the limits of Charlton, parish of Newtottle, co. Northants, is a camp and hill commonly called "Rainsborough Hill," supposed to be of Danish origin.

‡ Katherine, daughter of Thomas and Martha Coytmore, bapt. at Wapping, 13 April, and buried 19 April, 1636.

deen. Resided at time of decease in James Street, Westminster. His will of 3 May, proved 19 Aug. 1678, mentions three daughters, Margaret, Joanna and Judith, as before given. She is mentioned 1668, in her uncle Thomas's will.

5. SAMUEL,³ b. ; ob. inf.; buried at Wapping, 21 Nov. 1628.
6. JOINE,³ b. ; m. John Chamberlain, a captain under Parliament; living in May, 1687, a brewer at Deptford, co. Kent. She is mentioned 1668 in her uncle Thomas's will. The will of S. Winthrop, 1658, mentions their daughter Judith.
7. REYNOLD,³ bapt. at Whitechapel, 1 June, 1632.
8. EDWARD,³ bapt. at Whitechapel, 8 Oct. 1635. Richard Wharton, writing from Boston, N. E., Sept. 24, 1673, to a kinsman of rank and influence in England, suggests that his Majesty should send out two or three frigates, by the ensuing February or March, with some 300 soldiers, for the recapture of New York from the Dutch. That the expedition should be assisted by a colonial force, the whole to be under the command of some native leader, such as Maj. Gen. Daniel Dennison. It continues: "for a more certain knowledge of the constitutions of government & complexions of the people I refer you to Mr Edw^d Rainsborough an intelligent Gentleman who went home three months since. I have requested him to wait on you & communicate w^t I have advised him. . . . Mr Rainsborough dwells at Knights bridge & is to be heard of at Mr Whiting's shop upon the old Exchange."* He appears to be the same party whose will runs as follows: Edward Rainsborow of Cranford, co. Middlesex, gentleman: Sept. 14, 1677 (proved May 4, 1682), being in good health, but going beyond the seas, do make this my last will, &c. Bequeaths to his wife Christian one fourth of all his real and personal estate during her life. To his dear friend Mary Alcock, widow, for and in consideration of a very considerable sum of money for which he stands indebted to her, one fourth part of his real and personal estate either in England or N. England, during her life: one eighth part to be at her absolute disposal. To son Mytton Rainsborow one fourth of all his real and personal estate when twenty-one years of age. To daughter Judith Rainsborow one fourth of his real and personal estate until her brother Mytton shall enjoy that part which is given to his mother and also the eighth part given to Mary Alcock. To his nephew William Rainsborow five pounds to buy him a ring. Appoints his wife's sister, Mrs. Sarah Mackworth of Shrewsbury, and Mrs. Mary Alcock of Cranford, executors.—*Book Cottle*, folio 62.

Concerning the New England estate referred to by Edward Rainsborowe in his will of 1677, as above, we have evidence on file in the Registry of Deeds, Salem, of which the following is a summary: Whereas Judith Winthrop and John Chamberlain, two of the Executors of Stephen Winthrop deceased, had by certain deeds of Indenture, Bargain & Sale conveyed to Edward Rainsburrowe of London, merchant, all those parcels of lands lying & being in N. England in America, viz: one moiety of Prudence Island, lying in or near y^e bay of Narragansett, in Rhode Island Colony, and all that Farm at Lynn or Salem, containing by estimation 1500 acres more or less, now, considering the great hazard of transmitting ye conveyances beyond sea, the said Executors do acknowledge before a notary public the said deeds of bargain and sale, 21 April, 1671. The document was signed in presence of Nich. Hayward, Not. Publ., Symon Amory, Tim^o Prout sent, and his son W^m Prout. Timothy Prout, shipwright of Boston, testified to the same before Dep. Gov. John Leverett, 5 Mar. 1672-3, and the instrument was recorded and compared 5 July following. As late as 21 March, 1695-6, the above was compared with the original and found an exactly true copy of ye record in ye booke of Deeds Lib: 8^o Page 195.

Meanwhile John Chamberlain, the sole surviving executor of Stephen Winthrop deceased, having been shown a copy of the instrument above referred to, as being on file in some court in N. England, made oath 31 May, 1687, that he had never signed nor executed any such writing or instrument, nor did he believe that Judith Winthrop, widow & executrix, had made any such conveyance to the late Edward Rainsburrow. This testimony of Mr. Chamberlain appears to have been given at the request of his nephew William⁴ Rainsburrowe, son of Vice Adm. Thomas³ Rains-

* Hist. Mag., 1867, p. 239.

burrowe, being, we may infer, at the time the only, or at least the eldest, male representative of the family, and acting in the interest of his cousins the children of Stephen Winthrop deceased. Robert Willey, of the parish of St. Pauls Peters, co. Middlesex, cook, and " Thomasine Jenney, of the same place spinster, aunt of ye said William Rainsburrowe," swore to their knowledge of and acquaintance with John Chamberlayn for thirty years and upwards last past: that he and Stephen Winthrop, Esq., whom they had also known, had married two sisters, " this deponent William Rainsburrow's Aunts, and sisters of Edward Rainsburrow in ye above written affidavit named, &c. &c." Nicholas Hayward, the Notary Public, mentioned in the first instrument, swore that he had never drawn up such a paper, and the whole denial was witnessed by four parties on the point of departure from London for New England, and was also compared with the original about nine years later, viz: 21 March, 1695-6.

I. J. GREENWOOD.]

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4190

